

Monday, 6/13/94

E40

Q Did the Turkish official explain to your government their decision to change its policy after 20 years?

MR. McCURRY: I think the Greek Foreign Minister addressed himself, and I wouldn't want to add anything beyond the statements that he indicated publicly. RELEASED IN FULL

Q One more question. What is the U.S. position on those violations, infringement over the Aegean?

MR. McCURRY: Of airspace violations?

Q Yes.

MR. McCURRY: I would want to take that question and see what exactly we have said, if anything, on that subject.

Jim.

Q Mike, when you were gone, we were having a discussion with Christine on Friday about Rwanda and acts of genocide. We neglected to ask a couple of questions which maybe you could answer now.

The U.S. policy is now that acts of genocide have been committed. We didn't ask against whom and by whom?

MR. McCURRY: That is exactly what I believe the U.N. Rapporteur is looking at. There have been various reports of the type of violence committed. There have been largely anecdotal and in some cases very specific information that has been made available about the type of violence that has occurred.

I would not want to answer that question, Jim, given that through the U.N. Human Rights Commission we have now sent an investigator, in a sense, a special rapporteur, to Rwanda to answer precisely that question.

The significance of saying that acts of genocide have occurred is that specific acts can be prosecuted appropriately through international organs and people can be brought to justice. That's why it's a very powerful statement to say that acts of genocide have occurred.

Q I understand what you just said, but going back to my original question, if you are defining acts of genocide, clearly there has to be a target.

MR. McCURRY: Acts of genocide are crimes -- constitute the crime of genocide as defined by the 1948

genocide convention, and they can then be prosecuted. The significance of saying that acts of genocide have occurred is that those specific acts constitute crimes which can then be prosecuted, and that's as we've done in Bosnia, as we will do with the work of the rapporteur in Rwanda. It gives us the opportunity and the avenue to investigate specific crimes, which is, I think, important in the way the international community can bring to justice those who are responsible for genocide.

Q I mean -- right -- the rapporteur is going to presumably find who can be charged with this. But the question I'm still trying to get at is, has it been determined by either this government or by an organ of the United Nations what the target of these acts of genocide --

MR. McCURRY: Who we believe --

Q Is it tribal, and, if so, what tribe?

MR. McCURRY: The pattern of violence that has existed in Rwanda is now becoming pretty clear by news accounts that you are well aware of. But I don't want to go into answering that question in advance of the U.N. actually giving us the formal report that they're going to assemble and compile from their rapporteur that will address that question with enough precision that you can do something about the crimes that have occurred.

Q On Korea again. Did the Secretary make any interesting phone calls over the weekend?

MR. McCURRY: I don't believe over the weekend he made any interesting calls. I think he will have some discussions related to meetings that have occurred between the Chinese and the Japanese, but I believe those are scheduled for later today.

Q Could somebody give us a little sheet of paper on it at the end of the day if he talked to the Chinese or the Japanese about it?

MR. McCURRY: I will. As we can make that available, I will, yes.

Terry.

Q State of aid to the former Soviet Union. The Secretary is looking for someone new to take over that responsibility, is that correct? And he's having a hard time finding somebody to take the job, and what exactly is the nature of the problem?